FROM GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN

THE BATTLE AT FALLING WATERS.

THE REBELS SURPRIZED.

THEY FIGHT ONLY UNDER COVER

VICTORY OF THE NATIONAL TROOPS

From Ong Own Correspondent.

HAINESVILLE, Berkley Co., Va., July 2, 1861.

I have just came from the battle-ground at Falling Waters to this point, which is two miles to advance of the main army, and where our

victorious and exultant troops are now in camp. The battle commenced about 9 o'clock this morning, as no other battle probably ever com-

menced in the history of wars.

Col. Perkins's battery was in advance, and the Celonel himself some quarter of a mile in the lead of his men, when, upon making a turn in the road, he came suddenly upon two mounted officers. Military salutes passed, hands were shaken all round, and the strangers asked Col. P. what company he belonged to and when he had got in. The Colonel replied that he belonged to Company C, and had just arrived. One of the strangers observed reflectively, "Company C! Company C!" and just then the first piece of the battery showed itself round the turn when he exclaimed, "Artillery, by God," and fled for his life with his companion. Col. P. immediately shouted to his men, " Now bays, come on, we've got 'em." In less than a minute the battery was in operation and blazing away right and left, while the Rebels could be seen in all directions trying to form their men.

The 2d Cavalry, Philadelphia City Troop, Mc-Mullen's Rangers, the Wisconsin Regiment and the 11th Pennsylvania Regiment immediately formed to the support of the battery, and a general running fire commenced, our men advancing and the enemy falling back for about a mile, when they attempted to form and make a respectable resistance, but this they found utterly impossible. Twice their cavalry was formed and came up for a charge, and twice were they broken and scattered by the 11th Regiment, At this point, on the farm of a Union man named Porterfield, the heaviest fighting took place. The enemy fought altogether as guerillas, and would never present a front to our men. They were laying down in the wheat, hid behind trees and logs in every place that afforded concealment. Once a party of them took shelter in Porterfield's barn, but in a few minutes Col. l'erkins had thrown so many shells into it that it caught fire and burned up.

The action lasted altogether near an hour, during which time we lost three men, viz.:

Geo. Drake of Company A, Wisconsin Regiment, shot through the heart, one man out of of the 11th Regiment, and one out of the 2d Cavalry, whose names we have not learned.

Our wounded are as follows: Corporal McGurley of McMullen's Rangers, shot in the foot.

W. H. Kupus, 11th Regiment, slight touch with a cannon ball on the face; attending to duty. H. S. Young, Company G, 1st Wisconsin,

musket ball in the head. W. A. Matthows, Company G, 1st Wisconsin,

musket bell through the leg.

Frederick Palmer, Company G, 1st Wiscensin, shot through the right leg.

- Reed, of Company K, 11th Pennsylvania, nusket ball in the head. Before Mr. R. was

shot, a cannon ball struck his musket, bending it into the form of an S, and driving the sphnters of the stock into his breast. Warren Graham, 4th Sargeant of Company B,

1st Wisconsin, wounded in the left breast, right arm, and left leg, M. F. Hamacker, Company B, 11th Pennsyl-

vania, shot in the left shoulder. James Morgan and D. R. Stiles, both of Com-

pany E, 11th Regiment, were both wounded by one grape-shot, while standing together.

In the same house where our men are lying there is a Secessionist, named Bennis Haff, shot through the head. He belonged to Captain Airs's 5th Virginia Regiment, and says there were five regiments in the field of 1,100 each, and that they were commanded by Colonel Stewart. The loss of the Rebels, in killed and wounded, has evidently been heavy. Our men buried three of their dead this afternoon, and a man, whose house they passed on the retreat, says they were carrying 27 dead with them, and about 50 wounded.

Doubleday's battery is to be here to-morrow morning, and then it is likely that an immediate move will be made to occupy Martinsburg.

Our wounded were all sent last night to the General Hospital at Hagerstown,

During the midst of the fight the 23d Regiment, under Colonel Dare, arrived, and immediately came into line, but the enemy observing the reënforcent fled, and were pursued by the Twenty-third and other regiments to this point, where the whole of our forces are now encamped. The enemy are about two miles shead, if they have not taken refuse in Martins. burg, 44 miles distant.

GEN. PATTERSON'S LATE VICTORY-THE GROUND AND THE FIGHT-FULL PARTICULARS FROM AN EYE-WITNESS.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

From The Philadelphia Press, July 5.

The telegraphic account of the battle near Hainess-wille was exceedingly meager and unsatisfactory. This fact may be accounted for by mentioning that the Government operator at Hagerstown became so excited, when the account of the fight reached him, that he chouldered his masket within a quarter of an hour, to rejoin his courades in Virginia.

The gentleman who inducted the original story, of which the operator used a part, is now in this city. He has extended to us the particulars of his observations, which we shall briefly communicate.

Gen. Patterson's command had been waiting to cross the Potomac for some time. While encamped at Williamsport, Md., and upon the river bank below than town, Capt. McMullin's scouts and the secret spics of Government were making dulty pilgrianges to Virginia, to ascertain the character of the enemy and his defenses, and to carefully study the topography of the land.

It was fully intended, a few mights before, to send

was fully intended, a few nights before, to send

It was fully intended, a few nights before, to send the army over the river in two divisions; the first, under Gen. Patterson, to cross at Williamsport; the second, under Gen. Cadwalader, to cross at Shepherds-town, some miles below, and thus flank the enemy, and drive him from his position or capture him. Circumstances necessitated a counter order. The men were nightly snowed, and as often disappointed, until, on Tuesday morning, at 3 o'clock, positive orders came, and the army got under way.

came, and the army got under way.

The ford at this place is narrow, and the river is but Fittle deeper than a creek, being so shallow that a man may wade it without being wet above the middle. The road on the other side lies parallel with the river antil immediately opposite Williamsport, when it

turns directly from the stream, and g es, at a gentle At a few yards from the stream stards the tell-house at which Captain Doubleday threw shot, and just beyond is a wood upon the lili-top, to which the rebel scouts used to ride, and hitching their steeds in the undergrowth, come out to the toll-house to reconnected.

From this place they had a clear view of our en-campments, and could study the position, numbers, and movements of our regiments. At this place, too, Col. Bowman was taken prisoner and hustled off to Martins-burg, while his men looked out upon his capture. However, the river was crossed at an early hour on Tuesday morning. McMullin's Rangers dashed in first, the City Troop and Gen. Putterson and staff fellowed, and after them came the two regiments of Wisconsin and Pennsylvania.

and Fennsylvania.

The remaining regiments took the matter less impetnously, and so lost their share in the honors of the battle. They marched leisurely into a field on the margin of the river, removed their boots, stockings, drawers, and breeches, wound these articles around their necks, and thus with the whole lower portion of their bodies nude and their white muslin shirts flying in the wind, preceded by a full band in similar undress, they plunged into the stream and reached the opposite

they pringer into the stream and reached the opposite shore.

Here they readjusted their dress, and avoided the wet garments and soaking shoes of their predecessors. One informant states that the appearance of the regiment thus proceeding was ladicrous in the extreme. Arrived on the other side, they began the march leisurely up the hill. At the old toll house they encountered the ancient female who exacts the fare. This old lady had been driven away by the rebel scouts, who had made sad havoc with her dwelling—lying down in mindy boots upon her counterpanes, and saashing and abstracting crockery, with a total disregard of the rights of meum and tuum. Added to these gard of the rights of meum and tuim. Added to these disadvantages, Capt. Doubleday's cannon-balls had split the front porch in half and demolished the chim-

The old lady was glad to see the Union troops, and looked at them through her spectacles. She stated that she was very poor, the rebels having plundered and destroyed her little property; she said sadly, that now she must go to taking toll again, although very

few would travel.

It was full daylight when these latter regiments pro-

It was full daylight when these latter regiments proceeded up the turnpike. Beyond the toll-gate, the road, hard and narrow, dotted with farms and groves, went meandering up and down the hills. The troops did not march shoulder to shoulder, but scattered along the way to eat blackberries and question the Virginiums.

All the occupants of the farm-houses came out to see them, and the girls waved their handkerchiefs.

Most of the people professed to be Unionists, and were, in semblance at least, glad to see their deliverers. Their own troops had spoiled them shamefully, turning their horses to graze in the unripe wheat fields, and exacting corn and meel without money and without price. A curious feature of the march was the appearance of many Union refugees, who hing to the skirts price. A curious feature of the miner was the appearance of many Union refugees, who hung to the skirts of the advance guard of our army. These people had been driven away just as harvest was shiming upon the grain fields. They came back with songs and full hearts, often bursting into tears when their homes appears, often bursting into tears when their homes appeared to them again after absence and banishment.

Noticeable features of the "pike," too, were the
gaps in the fences, where frequently dozens of panels
were leveled, with the object of unembarrassed pursuit

were leveled, with the object of thembarrassed pursuit in case our volunteers should retreat.

Over the road, thus solid, and pleasant to walk upon, our regiments walked into the pleasant farmlands of Virginia, bearing above them the flag that its people loved, whilom. They picked up in places knapracks and canteens, dropped by the flying foe, all of which were marked with the inscription, "Virginia Virginia"

From some jackets and caps, &c., thus relinquished, our informant is enabled to say that no Pennsylvania troops are so miserably clothed. Their uniforms—gray, trimmed with black—were of the commonest kind of

oarse "shoddy."

While thus marching along in the dawn, the hinder While thus marching along in the dawn, the hinder regiments, among which was the Scott Legion, heard the first peats of the cannon, far ahead. Instantly every man fell into a run, and with wild shouts they broke away, anxious to be "up the road and at 'em.' At each new peal their step became quicker, but laggard haste would not atone; the fight was over before they reached the ground!

With the latter regiments, our informant—a civilian—was traveling. He instantly touched up his pony at

With the latter regiments, our informant—a civilian—was traveling. He instantly touched up his pony at the sound of the cannon, and dashed away in the direction of the firing. Coming to a frame farm-house beginde the rond, temporarily converted into a hospital, be dismounted, and found inside the body of Geo. Drake of Company A. First Wisconsin Regiment. The deceased had been shot through the breast, and fell dead at once, exclaiming at the moment, "Oh! my mother." He looked as placid and fair, lying thus to wake no

Me looked as piacid and fair, ying thus to wake he more, as if reposing in a gentle sleep.

Around him, grouped upon the floor, lay a number of wounded men, among them a Secasion soldier, who had been shot in the eye by a musket ball, which carried away the bridge of his nose, and a part of his

recurrence of the newspapers, including Col. 8.

J. Rea of this city, were here, note-book in hand, interrogating the wounded as to the fight.

The Secessionist stated that he had been a Union man, the Virginia ranks under promised out impressed into the Virginia ranks under promised death in case of refusal. Our informant turned the coverlet down from his face, and the fellow looked up coveriet down from his face, and the fellow looked up at him silently through his gashed and dripping eye. The women in this house had rushed to the woods in the beginning of the action, but returned after the battle, and cheerfully assisted the wounded, making mattresses and bandages for them.

Further on (five niles from the Potomae) they reached Potterfield's farm, the battle-ground proper. It seems that Gen. Patterson and staff, Majors Craig Biddle and R. B. Price, Col. Wm. C. Fatterson, and Capt. Newton, with the First Wascoam Regimens and the 11th Pennsylvania Regiment (Col. Jarrett), preceded by the City Troop and Doubleday's battery, the whole led by Capt. ac Mullin and the Philadelphia Independent Ranger, reached this farm at 7 o'cleck in the morning. The enemy were drawn up behind the house, in line-of-battle order, with their park of your gons directly upon the turnpike, bearing upon

our ranks.

McMulliu's men were some rods in advance, and they first opened fire. The first cannon-shot of the enemy passed over the heads of our men, a single ball striking the guble of Porterfield's dwelling, and para-

striking the gable of Perteried's dwelling, and puriing out at the peak of the roof.

They fired badly, not a single cannon bull, during
the whole action of a bull-bour's duration, inflicting a
mortal wound. One buil passed between a soldier's
musket and his check, and, almost cimultaneously, a
recond shot struck his gan, bending the tube double,
and sending the solutions into his far and heast. The and sending the splinters into his fare and breast. The

and sending the splitters into his is o and breast. The man will probably lose an eye.

Their first discharges of nucketry were simed too high, but subsequently they aimed low, and most of the wounded upon our side were struck below the Our men advanced continually, loading and fring

until the Wisconsin Regiment, had approached to within 300 yards, and McMulliu's non wore less than 160 yards from the rebels, advance lines. They must have lost, from all statements, at least

100 in killed and wounded. Their unbutances were ordered to the front, and our men saw them heaping in the faller, to be in tions for retrent. After firing for an hour or less, they retired at a rapid and an area disorder, eseming to labor to outstrip such other in their flighty purpose. Porterfield's house is a two-story frame dwelling,

with frame kitchen attached. Porterfield is a Union tant, who had been run off. He had taken bit family to the woods for security, bit returned at once and gave the wounded every assistance. His family soon ollowed him, and the dwelling became a hospital, where the wounded lay, most of them seeming to saffer to great maxiely beyond the event of the figurand their

no great maxes y beyond the event of the light and their own hard into a including engaged.

Of all the wounded upon our side, not one will die. At Haircoville, three miles beyond, they made a recond fulfie and shorter stand, but were driven back with renewed loss.

This latter place had been the site of their encampment. Our informant reached it before nown, and found the town and suburbs occupied by our regiments, with the even regiments fast breaking in. with the rear regiments fast burrying in.

Gen. Patterson took quarters in the house of William Michaell. He was greatly delighted with his success, but gave the rebels some credit for courage. He was delighted with the Hul Pennsylvania and the Wiccon-

delighted with the lith Pennsylvania and the Wiccorsin regiment. There he took immer with his dist, having first made all precautionary arrangements.

Our own troops had no scorer reached the village than they scattered on a pleasure excursion. One of the first places to which they puid their respects was the store and post-office of one Tarner, the Sece tion Postmaster of the village. This man had particularly rignalized himself for partison meanners, tie had been an applicant for the Postmastership, but Mr. Myers, an opponent, was appointed; whereupon Turner receives the appointment through Mr. Jefferson Davis a Government. The latter precured the arrest of Myersupon the charge of treason to Virginia. He was thrown into prison, and condemned to die, but was released a few days before the battle.

Being thus particularly infinical to the soldiers and the Government, Turner shouse was at once visited by the troops. They smashed his furniture and ripped

the troops. They smanled his furniture and ripped open his beds, finishing the work by splintering the

I family clock.

Turner bioself was arrested in the woods, and brought into town, followed by his daughters. He looked very sheepish, and was at once put under gnard. A Secession flag was found in his place, and great num-bers of envelopes marked "Confederate States of America".

America."

His daughters—waspish young ladies—seemed soli-citous only for their dresses. One of them, standing

amid the wreck of her household goods, made piteous inquiries for a certain new bonnet that she had left in a band-box in the second story. It being found that a soldier had put his foot through both band-box and bonnet, she barst into a flood of piteous grief, and soid: "They might have left that; none on 'em could wear it."

With the exception of these young ladies, no females were seen in the town, all of the rofter sex having fled to Martineburg and Winchester.

Mr. Myers, the legal postmaster of the place, returned in time to save his furniture, which the troops had in the for the roft of the roft of the root.

mistaken for that of a "Secesher."

In every direction men were seen bearing ducks and chickens. Our informant encountered one with a bed-blanket wrapped round him "You took that from the house of a citizen," said he. "I didn't," said the soldier, with a grin. "I got it a month ago! But if you give me a dollar I'll take it back!"

Refere beaving Williamsport, a nicket saw a man

give me a dollar I'll take it back!"

Before leaving Williamsport, a picket saw a man standing upon a honsetop, waving a lantern. Saidaction was probably a signal to the enemy of the march of our troops. The man has been arrested, and the affair will be investigated. Two regiments of Pennsylvania

troops now guard this town.

The success of this movement is dependent, to a great extent, upon Jerome Claumsen, Gen. Patterson's guide.

extens, upon Jerome Chaussen, Gen. Patterson's guide.
Mr. Claussen has traveled among the enemy, and
studied the position of all the by-reads.
Mr. Farrell of Downington, Pa., is likewise marked
as rendering important services. He assisted Capt.
Doubleday in laying out these admirable intrenchments
near Williamsport, which still remain to be occupied
in an emergency.

n an emergency.

The Secessionists appear to have been well armed in

this fight. Those taken carried per's Ferry pattern.

The subsequent occupation of Martineburg has been Altogether considered, this fight was marked by

creat cowardice on the part of the enemy, and easy reat cowardice on the part of the enemy, and tary victory upon ours.

They will now proceed to Winchester, by the fields over which old John Brown looked admiringly on his way to the gallows, and said: "How beautiful are the grain fields."

THE CROSSING OF THE POTOMAC BY GENERAL PATTERSON'S COMMAND-ARREST OF A NO-TED SECESSIONIST-THE ENGAGEMENT WITH THE REBELS.

orrespondence of The Philadelphia Inquirer. WILLIAMSPORT, Monday, July 2, 1861.

Correspondence of The Philadelphia Inquirer.

WILLIAMSPORT, Monday, July 2, 1861.

The Federal forces are now across the Potomac, at this point, beyond the possibility of a doubt.

This morning, at 3 o'clock, the movement was inaugurated by sending over Mca'ullin's Rangers, and three companies of the 11th as souts. After crossing, they passed up a ravine opposite the town, and upon reaching the head it became necessary to counter-march around it. While this was doing the rear rank men became excited and fired across the ravine at those anead, who happened to be McMullin's men. Three lay down and let the fire pass over their heads. No one was hart except the guide, Mr. Jerome Clawson received a bell upon one of his ribs, but it glanced off without penetrating. He did not leave his dattee, A little before 4 o'clock, the regular crossing of the forces commenced in the following order: Wiscensin Regiment, Perkins's Battery, 11th Pennsylvania Regiment, 23d, 6h, 21st, 9th, 16th, 2th, 2oth, 7th, 10th, 1st, 2d, 3d, 14th, 15th, Col. Thomas's Cavalry, the Philadelphia City Troop, and the Rhode Island Battery, which cause in last night, crossed during the passage of the regiments. It is now 10 a.m., and nearly all are across, with their baggage and appurtenances, and the advance has reached a point very near Falling Waters, where it was expected a resistance would be offered.

The whole crossing was effected quietly and in most

ffered.

The whole crossing was effected quietly and in most excellent order. The men all waded across, the water not being more than 2; feet deep in the deepest places. The weather was all that could be desired. The rain of last night had laid the dust, and a very pleasant

cese was blowing.

About 4 o'clock this morning two men from Sharpsourg came up, having under arrest a noted Secessi named Stonebreaker, who has been according to re-panied Stonebreaker, who has been according to re-port, extensively engaged in the destruction of the dams and bridges.

Two numbers of the City Troop, Mesers, Fas-itt and

Two numbers of the City Troop, Mesers. Fascitt and Rivinus, have just come in, bearing dispatches to Capt. Eddy, U. S. Quartermaster, to forward musiket and rifle cartridges. They report that the fight commenced about 11 o'clock to-day, and it is now 12. Perkins's Battery, the City Troop, and the Second Cavalry were the first engaged; then the Wisconsin Regiment. Two of McMullin's men were wounded—one through the ankle and the other through the thigh. Seven of the Wisconsin men were killed and several wounded. The number killed and wounded on the other side could not be ascertained.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE AT FALLING WA TERS-A REBEL OFFICER MORTALLY WOUND-ED-THE KILLED AND WOUNDED-BRAVERY OF THE SOLDIERS-RETREAT OF THE REBELS A PRIVATE LETTER FOUND.

FALLING WATERS, Berkley Co., Va., }
July 2d, 1861.

It is now four o'clock p. m., and the battle of Falling

Waters is over.

Three men have been killed on our side. Geo. Drake of Company A, Wis-onsin 1st Regiment, one shot through the head and expired instantly. One man was killed in the 11th Pennsylvania Regi-

ne in Colonel Thomas's 2d Cavalry. ent, and one in Colonel Thomas's 2d Cavalry. Corporal McGinley, of McMullin's Ranger's, was

shot through the foot.

Wm. H. Kubn's, of the 11th Pennsylvania Regiment, slightly touched from a caunon ball alongside the face. Attending to duty.

H. S. Young, Company G, Wisconsin Regiment, musket ball in the head.

H. S. Toung, Company G, Wisconsin Regiment, masket bull in the head.

W. A. Matthews, Company G, Wisconsin Regiment, masket bull through the leg.

Bronds Nappa Secessional belonging to Capt. Avis's company of the 5th Virginia Regiment, Col. Harrer, commanding, was shot through the breast and still iving, and lies in the house meed for a hestital for our men. Frederick Palmer, o' Company G. Wisconein Regiment, shot in the right leg.

— fixed, of Company K, 15th Peonsylvacia monket ball in the breast. Just refore Mr. Reed was soot down, a cannon ball struck his masket, as deen it into the shape of an S, and cut away past of the barrel, beside driving the splinters into his breast.

Warren Graham, Fourth Sergeant of Company B, Wisconein Regiment, wounded in the left breast, right arm and left leg.

m and left leg.

M. F. Hamacker, Company B. 11th Pennsylvania

M. F. Hamacker, Complety B. 11at Pennsylvania Regiment, shot in the left shoulder. James Morgan, Company E. 11th Pennsylvania Re-giment, and D. R. Stites of the same company, were standing to together and were both wounded with one The Color Sergeant of the Wisconsin Regiment was

The Color Sergeant of the Wisconsin Regiment, was a first n.m. wounded, but be bravely kept the fing up at I some one came to relieve tim.

Lieut, Col.Wilson of the Secession force, is said to be ing in a house, a short distance from the camp, mor-

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded mu are loss of the enemy in killed and wounded must be considerable. One man who witnessed their retreat, certifies that he saw them carry 37 dead bodies past his bone, and that they had got their wounded into wagons and were taking them off as fast as possible. He says there could not have been less than 50 wounded.

Our men found three of their dead upon the field, and buried them with care after the battle The battle commenced a mile beyond Valling Waters, 9 o'clock this morning. The commencement was sudden and without any pre-

ons knowledge that it was at band.
Col. Perkins and rode out some distance in front of Col. Perkins and rode out some distance in front of his battery, and upon turning a bend of the road, and dealy found himself face to face with two strange officers, moust d. They made the military salue, and shook hands cordinly with the Colonel, asking him what company he belonged to. He answered, Company C. Just then one of the officers espied the hattery coming around the bend, and exclaiming, "Artillery, by G-d!" both put spure to their horses and laft. Col. Perkins shouled, "now, boys, we've got if. Col. Persons shouled, "new, boys, we've got and "and in less than a minute the battery opened hot disease, right and left of the road. The Wisconsin egiment was supporting the battery on the left of the ed, and the Pennsylvania Eleventh on the right, here immediately came up into position, and poured in a volley before the enemy had time to term; and, in

t, they never get formed, but fought guarrilla during This was probably done to cover the retreat of the main body of their forces. Just in the middle of the fight the Twenty-third Regiment came up as cool as so many cuemakers, and pivched into the chase, flanking out a considerable distance to the left, and routing the out a considerable distance to the left, and routing the Rebels from all their places of concealment. McMulthe woods, fighting indust fashion. Every man was cool and deliberate, and their shots told with fearful effect.

The cavalry of the Rebels attempted to make two

casel time.

The pursuit was continued overthree miles, and only ceased when the men became three out trotting double-quick and loading and firing in the hot sun.

The heaviest part of the action took place on the farm of a gentleman named Porterfield, about two miles beyond Falling Waters, end within one and a half miles of Hainsville, where the army now lays.

It is four and a half miles foom here to Martinsburg, and it is expected that the first thing done to morrow morning will be to march forward and morning will be to march forward and occupy

morrow morning will be to maren los was a that place.

The behavior of the Wisconsin men, the 23, the 11th

and McMallin's mee, under fire, is spoken of in the highest terms; while the City Troop and 2d cavalighest terms; while the City Troop and 2d cavalry chaved with most admirable coolness.

Doubleday's siege battery is to be here to-morrow norning, and then it is likely we shall advance upon fartin-burg.

Colorel C. P. Dare found in one of the camps the

Colored C. F. Dare found in ene of the camp there rebels had just loft, the following note unfinished:

"Dran Sur: I have written two or three letters to you and Elles, but not being able to get them to the Post-Office had to test them up. Our nearest-Post-Office is at Martinsburg, about four miles from camp. We have been at this camp nearly two weeks. There are about 3,500 troops here, all Virginia troops, ander Colored Jackson. The troops from other States are at Winchester."

It is fair to presume that about the time the gentleman had proceeded with his epistle, something turned up in the shade of "our fellows" which compelled him to postpone the latter part of it indefinitely.

PATTERSON AT MARTINSRURG.

Gen. Patterson has achieved another brilliant and important success. Information was received from Martineburg yesterday that he entered and passed through that place in hot pursuit of the enemy.

The army was relcomed with enthusiasm by the mass of people, who were gratified by the protection promised and now given by the Government. Thus ne Fourth of July was gloriously celebrated at Mar-

The Secession force which Gen. Patterson scattered on the 2d, when he crossed the river, lost 60 killed and had many wounded. It railied and presented a front vesterday, but again retreated to a distance of seven or eight miles, where it has been reënforced.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 4, 1861. The flag of truce yesterday brought down the British onsul from Norfolk, who was desirous of visiting Balimore in reference to an English vessel which had go into trouble. Commodore Stringham would not permi him to do so, for the reason that the privilege of the flag of truce has been already sufficiently abused by the

Secessionists. Heavy firing was heard this morning in the direction of Norfolk, doubtless salutes in honor of American In-

The ships of warin the barbor fired a National a lute t noon, the guns of the Fortress responding. There are grand parades this evening at the several

camps. There are no military movements to expect to-day. Work at the Fortress has been generally suspended. The steamer Catiline, recently employed as a trans port between here and Newport News, was burned

ast evening. The vessel is a total lose, the crew have ing barely time to escape.

The Catiline formerly belonged to the Bridgeport ine, and was owned by Freeman & Co. She was insured for \$25,000, and had been under contract with the Government for three months, at \$10,000 per

Captain Gordon, of the Cumberland, gallantly moved the rided cannons from the burning steamer. Col. Allen's Regiment to-day went up to Newport

News. Otherwise there has been no military move

nent of importance. The Quaker City came up from the Capes, but reports nothing new.

One of the letters intercepted near Great Bethel, mentioned in yesterday's dispatch, says there are five thousand troops at Yorktown, and that one Parret gun and two rifled cannon were the principal pieces used by the Rebels at the affair at Great Bethel.

THE PURSUIT OF GOV. JACKSON. HE HAS FLED FROM THE STATE.

St. Louis, Thursday, July 4, 1861. Official information received here says that Col. Siegel is at Mount Vernon, Lawrence County, with a strong force, and that Gov. Jackson is supposed to have crossed the Arkansas line.

The Republican learns from letters dated Springfield, June 30, that Gov. Jackson, with 1,500 men, was a Montevella, Severn County.

The line of the Federal troops has been extended to Sarcoxie, Jasper County, through which Gov. Jackson would have to pass to reach Arkansas, and the opinion s confidently expressed that he will be taken prisoner unless he receives larger reenforcements than he is

likely to obtain. Major Phelps is detained at Springfield by important events there, but will be in Washington in time for all important business this session.

FROM LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisgille, Ky, Friday, July 5, 1861. The Democrat of this morning states that a Seces ion flag mised yesterday, was torn down and burned or the citizens in the neighborhood,

The Courier says that a company of 110 men from Trimble County passed through here last evening, going South, and that another company of 110 men

The Democrat says that a company of forty me rom Lexington left yesterday for the South. The Unionists celebrated the Fourth enthusiastically e military, generally, paraded. A National Flag

was raised at Walker's Exchange, and patriotic speeches were m de by Mosers. Careedy and others. The Memphis Largus of the 3d inst., says that 700 Missourians, with arms, are in camp at that place; and a special dispatch to the same paper, from Little Rock. Arkanens, sava that General Montgomery's and Lane's orces are marching for the Indian country; also the proclamation has been issued by Ben. McCall calling on the citizens of Arkansas to sustain the peri troops on her frontier, and ordering a rendez.

at Favetteville. The Augusta Constitutionalist thinks it certain that the Confederate Constitution will be defeated in that

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Georgia bay invited the Southern Lodges to meet at Montgomer and dissolve their connection with the Grand Lodge of

the United States. Gov. Pettus of Missignippi has issued a proclamation alling on the State officers to collect all the arms. rifles, shot guns, &c. new and old, in and out of order and send them immediately to Jackson. All the cit zone in the State are notified to arm themselves with

double-barreled shot guns. The Memphis Appeal suggests the collecting of all the ld iron in and about the Southern plantations, that t may be moulded into Lincoln pills,

The Legislature of Tennessee has just adjourned. It assed the bill exempting State bonds for military pu orees from taxation. Another act authorizes the Gov ernor to issue Trensury notes for \$3,000,000, of the de nomination of not less than \$5 nor more than \$500, with interest not exceeding 6 per cent, the same to be receivable as currency. An act was also passed to cake the Tressury notes of the Confederate States sankable in Tennessee.

The Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Raiload, in session here yesterday, resolved that as con on carriers they could not refuse the transportation of code hence, unless and until such transportation should e declared unlawful by a Court having competen jurisdiction. The question of legality will be decide oon, and the decision of the Court will be conformed by the Directors of the Louisville and Nashville

FROM NASHVILLE. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, July 4, 1861.

The up and down passenger trains on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad were seized this morning a Prousdale, near Mitchellsville, by order of Maj.-Gen Anderson, and both brought to this city. The managers had taken all the engines and running stock to Louisville, against which policy Tennessee had renonstrated, and this seizure was a necessity as a meas are of protection. Ma!.-Gen. Anderson informed the gent here that no further seizures would be made, and that trains should pass uninterruptedly.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, July 5, 1861. The Journal this morning is indignant at the seizure of the train from Lousville on the Memphis branch of the Nashville road at Clarkesville. Trains were sub sequently ordered to go no further than Bowling Green. 1776.

1861.

THE EVER GLORIOUS FOURTH.

GRAND OUTPOURING OF PATRIOTISM

Crations by the Hon. Edward Everett, the Rev. E. H. Chapin, and the Hon. Hiram Walbridge.

The 85th Anniversary of our Independence was celebrated in New-York and vicinity this year with a fervor and unanimity worthy of the occasion.

The New-York 1st Division, or so many of the regiments as are not now at the seat of war, paraded, and were reviewed by the civic authorities. National salutes were fired at sunrise and at noon, the church bells chimed in sweet union with the popular rejoicings, Old Tammany relit her council fires, and resolved, sink or swim, survive or perish, to stand by the old flag till the last armed foe expires.

Mr. Everett, in sliver tones and stately periods, held forth at the Academy of Music to a crowded house of New-York's noblest citizens, in behalf of the same glorious purpose; the Rev. E. H. Chapin, at the Cooper Institute, pursued the same splendid theme with all the eloquence of his impassioned nature, to an assemblage equally respectable in point of character and influence, whose numbers were limited only by the capacity of the edifice; other speakers, no less patriotic, spoke at various points throughout the city. Out of doors New-York was a continual blaze of fire works, and the air resounded from dawn until midnight with the din of firearms and firecrackers, everybody endeavoring to outdo his neighbor in thus giving vent to his patriotic emotions.

THE FOURTH AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

SPEECH OF THE REV. E. H. CHAPIN. The Hon. W. F. Havemeyer presided over the as emblage. Various national airs were discoursed by the band, among which Yankee Doodle was most applanded. The Rev. Alfred Cookman said a prayer, in which he alluded to the present state of the country as a national chastisement. M. W. Wilson, assisted by the Choir and Glee Club, sung "Our Army and Navy Forever," to a new tune of his own composition. Mr. Ethan Allen then read the Declaration of Independence, Mesers. Anderson, Bushnell, and Mitchell drew forth from the audience a vociferous burst of applause and an encore, in singing "Columbia, we love thee."

Dr. Chapin then began his discourse. The question had been asked whether, in the existing state of the may been asked whether, in the existing state of the resources of the ages of mankind, there are any mate-rials for a new epoch, distinct from those which have gone before; and in reply to this question it had been affirmed there were no such. Now, if this question be rightly conceived, and the answer rightly founded, rightly conceived, and the answer rightly founded, then the transactions which occur in modern time were only repetitions of what has been, presenting, perhaps, some kaleidoscopic change of form, but in substance being nothing new. It was, at least, very startling to notice how events repeat themselves in history; how facts which we have only read of as experienced in other times and other lands, become most interesting to ourselves, and a question which seemed to have been set at rest forever, suddenly started up and assumed the most momentous importance; so no great question, it sometimes appeared, was ever settled.

For instance, we had come to regard the Fourth of

the most momentous importance; so no great question, it sometimes appeared, was ever settled.

For instance, we had come to regard the Fourth of July as little more than a jovial platitude, identified with bombast and perspiration, little more than noise, of no greater effect than the simultaneous pop of the champagne corks. To-day, it was not a mere memorial, but a resurrection, when the trumpet of our nationality called as it were, together the quick and the dead, making the past to live with the present. Well, perhaps events did repeat themselves. Critain it was that there never was a Fourth of July like this before. May God grant, if it pleases Him, that there never may be such another. [Cheers.] It was our nationality that was endangered at this hour, and it was proper to say something to-day concerning the elements of national life. The speaker therefore proceeded to consider its elements, as consisting in its ideas, its institutions, and its men. Everything had its purpose. We could recognize it in a plant; but when we turned our attention to a superior system, it was difficult to discover every precise object. We had a right to suppose that these great organic communities of men were moving toward a purpose as surely as individuals. The speaker would not inquire what is a ties of men were moving toward a purpose as surely as individuals. The speaker would not inquire what is a nation; but national life was mysterious, like personal life; endowed, indeed, with an organism like in sonal life; endowed, indeed, with an organise has in-dividual life. This globe is a great theater in which nations were being born, living, and others already dead. Nations might work out the purpose for which they were created, blindly and unconsciously, but their destiny differed in manner when it was done by a

principle.

What was the idea which constitutes our national What was the idea which constitutes our national life? We have one. We were a peculiar people. We were not born in the twilight of history. We may feel the pulses of the great founders of our nation. Never as a nation formed by such clear predetermined principle. It was written in documents beforehand, and then carried out. Our national idea was the rights of the individual to his own indexagonables, and the vices. the individual to his own independence, and the principle of representation and self-government. It was easent that the principle at the bottom of the Revolutionary war, and that which was tow means to be a continued to the con patent that the principle at the bottom of the Revolutionary war, and that which was how again put in
question, were the same. All that we as a nation ever
had been, and could ever hope to be among the nations,
lay in it. The speaker quoted Daniel Webster's
speech in 1852 to the same purport. It was the rale of
the people by the people, and without assumption or
national egotism, he affirmed that not only was the
preservation of our nationality involved in this idea,
but the progress of the world. Unless we came out of
our present struggle unbroken that idea could not
stand as it had stood. Symbolized by our flag, it was
not a mere abstraction, but embodied the nation itself,
reminding itself to the soldier and the sailor. What
sectucle more unpleasant, awful, disquaing than
arion going to pieces, like weak, sordid Mexico: and
what a contrary teeling did it inspire in our hearts to

what a contrary feeling did it inspire in our hearts to see one coming into new life, like Italy. [Cheere.] The great work of the founders of our nationality was that they organized liberty in that greatest of all structures, the Constitution of the United States, so harmoniously blending the rights of individuals with the dignity of States, and yet so majestic in the vigor the dignity of States, and yet so majestic in the vigor of its national spirit that, the speaker declared, the building of it was a greater achievement, and through it Washington was more exalted in 1787 than when be led the army of 1776. What is this dectrine of Secsion? It is the assertion of the right to kill the common body that each member might cut loose and act for itself. Even entertaining the question of the resumption of State sovereignty which was claimed, could the States resume what they never had? The people ordained it, with deliberate, orderly action. Where had been cool deliberation instead of passion in the present attempt to annul? And what of such States where the people had nothing to do with it, that were bought and paid for, rolling off when they get tired? [Cheers and laughter.] But we were told mis was the right of revolution. Well, that right none could dispute. It was the last right of a crushed

was the right of revolution. Well, that right non could dispute. It was the last right of a crushe The greatest rebuke to the present secession was the of our fathers of the Revolution, who first re monstrated patiently, with a lingering fondness for Union—no assumption or defiant position until forced to it; and when revolution at last came, it was founded on the most patient reasoning. The States did not create the Union. It was the people, who had a will strong enough and a heart loyal enough to keep it alive [applause], and at the very verge of anarchy did alive [applause], and at the very verge of anarchy did away with the hopeless experiment of a central power governing over thriteen independent powers which it was found could not guard against external and inter-nal foes; could not contract debts or make a treaty of peace; and a gloom had risen over the rising sun of the Republic, which until thus dispelled made the hearts of patriots fear less the prize which had been bought with so much blood should yet be destined to perish. The words of the Constitution were cited as strikingly illustrating this point, and the folly of dis-uniting into fragments was shown. Common tradition indissolubly fusing into one all its history, common struggles in consanguinty, common dangers, and conatruggles in consanguinity, common dangers, and common achievements were against it.

The character of a Government was to be judged by

its influence upon men, and upon nationality at large, not by the showy consequence, such as was exhibited in the court of Louis XIV. of France. Who was there here to-day that could say this great Government had not been a benefit to him? Who could say that the United States of America had ever done him any harm? [Cheers.] It was found in a homely ballad but was a great truth, that

Here the People do the voting. And the children go to school."

And the children go to school."

Hurl that in the face of every aristocratic stickler! [Cheers.] The speaker dwelt eloquently upon the commencement of the war for the Union when the first cannon ball was fired upon Fort Sumter; alluded to the subsequent events, and predicted that future races should rise up and call Etheridge, Johnson, Brownlow, and their brave compatriots, blessed; can-

toned against division among ourselves; hoped that the strange visitor now in the heavens, winch last paid his compliments to Charles V., would return to us next time under more favorable anspires; apostrophized elequently the sainted statesmen woo are looking on at the struggle, and closed with the removaed sentiment of "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," and a prayer that all may be for the best.

The Rev. Mr. Blanchard delivered the benediction

The Rev. Mr. Blanchard delivered the benediction, and the addience dispersed. It is proper to mention that the addiese dispersed. It is proper to mention that the admission of 25 cents seemed a considerable sum to the Ladies Fund for the Relief of Volunteers, the benefit of which was had in view in the getting up of the celebration.

THE FOURTH AT THE ACADEMY. SPEECH OF THE HON, EDWARD EVERETT.

Mr. Everett's Address at the Academy of Music was in the best sense worthy of the occasion. It was a relief to hear a thoughtful address, when a sounding impromptu might have been offered with as great appa rent success; and a re e, when a new Major-General might have be his ravening tongue and incurred favor. The audience was very numerous, and well proportioned as to the sexes. The parquette, the boxes, balcony, and ampitheater were well filled; the receipts for the benefit of the Volunteers will not fall far short of \$2,500.

The very earnest feeling of the people was shown many striking ways. The appearance of the Old Veterans, who, acting as escort to the Orator of the day, entered by the Irving place doors, and crossed the building to the stage, caused an excitement of a dif-ferent sort from that produced by Mr. Everett's, who preceded them, arm-in-arm with the venerable and reverend Dr. Spring. The house rose to greet the Orator, and there was a waving of many handker-chiefs. But when the old soldiers came along, team a ll in their path, and they were quite overwhelmed with plaudits. The octogenarians and the nonoctogenarians tottered out in uniform. He who broogna
up the rear, and who trod feebly and uncertainly,
paused on the threshold of the scene, and said to the
andience, with what thrilling effect may be imagined:
"I served nineteen years under Gen. Washington. I
am the oldest soldier in the State of New-York, and,
by Heaven, I say I do love my country"—breaking
down, and crying like a child. He would have taked
more from the stage, and seemed much burt when he
was gently removed to a seat among his old comrades.
A cherr of papils of the Institution for the Blind,
prettily dressed, sang with good effect, and were
always warmly appleaded. The band of the 7th
Regiment played "Hail Columbis," as an opening to
the regular programme, after which the Rev. Dr.
Sprano prayed.

Mr. Evenert was introduced at about half-pat Mr. EVERETT was introduced at about half-past

Mr. Everett was introduced at about half-pattwo o'clock. He depicted the state of the country before it was brought face to face with these great issues, showing prosperity and happiness at home, and consideration and high respect abroad. He related the many advantages all sections have secured under what the South now rebels against as an "oppressive and tyrannical Government." He examined the causes of the rebellion, which aims at the integrity of the Republic and the continuance of her institutions. The first of these is found in an important debate in which Mesers. Stephens and Toombs of Georgis took part. The distinguished person last named put forward as the first in the rank of grievances what se med scarcely credi. Left Fightonties paid to Nortaern marieers. Everetteld about these Bounties—how they had been al-ways granted in encouragement of our commercial. abroad. He all sections South told about these Bounties—how they had been al-ways granted in encouragement of our commercial, marine, from which was drawn in all emergencies the real strength of our Navy, in the glory of which the South shared equally with the North, and how the whole amount pair to the fisheries was not a tenth part of the sum expended by the Government of the United States in driving the Indians out of a sin-gle Southern State, and how absurd it is to presume that any Government can be so administered that no revenue could accrue to any section without full com-pensation at once being made to every other section. Removing this grievance of the South with touches of Removing this grievance of the South with touches of excellent irouy, the speaker examined reveral others beside the great one, which are pleaded as excuse for Rebellion. In regard to the Protective Tariff, he went Rebellion. In regard to the Protective Pariff, he went carefully and minutely into History for proof that that idea was carefully nursured in its infancy by the South; the earliest memorials to the first American Congress praying for such a tariff, were from the cities of Baltimore and Charleston. The culture of cotton next engaged his attention. He showed from the records that when the pedigree of King Cotton is traced, he is cound to be the lineal child of the Tariff; called the beauty as a seedile data, rearred by a tax hid nonhe is cound to be the lineal child of the Tariff; called into being by a specific duty; reared by a tax laid upon the manufacturing industry of the North, to create the culture of the raw material in the South. The Northern manufacturers of America were slightly protected in 1789, because they were too feeble to stand alone. Reared into magnitude under the restrictive system, and the war of 1812, they were applied in 1816 because they were too important to be sacrificed and because they and the war of 1812, they were appead in 1810 because they were too important to be secrificed, and because the great staple of the South hall a joint interest in their prosperity. King Cotton along, not in his manhood, not in his adolescence, not in his infancy, but in his very embryo state, was pensioned upon the Treasury,—before the seed from which he sprang was cat "in the lowest parts of the earth." In the book of the Tariff "his members were written, which were ablighed in counterance, when as yet there were note ashioned in countenance, when as yet there were none

at the South, by taxing the manufactures of the North with a duty on the raw mate in; the extension of that culture and the prosperity which it has conferred upon the South are due to the mechanical genius of the North. What says Mr. Justice Johnson of the So-North. What says Mr. Justice comes in the so-preme Court of the United States, and a citizen of South Carolina? "With regard to the athlity of this discovery" (the cotton-gin of Whitney), "the Court would deem it a warte of time to dwell upon this topic. It there a man who hears us that has not expe-rienced its utility! The whole interior of the South-ern States was languishing, and its inhabit antsemigraern States was languishing, and its inhabit ants emigrating, for want of some object to engage their attention and compley their industry, when the invention of this machine at once opened views to them which so the whole country in active motion. From childhoot to ago it has presented to me a lucusitive employment Individuals who were depressed in poverty and sand in idenoes have suddenly risen to wealth and respectability. Our dobts have been paid off, our capitals increased, and our honds trebled it value. We cannot express the weight of obligation which the country owes to this invention; the extent of a cannot now seem." Yes, and when happier days shall return, and the South, awakening from her suitedal delusion, soal remember who it was that sowed her sumy helds with the seeds of those golden crops with which she thinks to rule the world, she will cast a vail of oblivious ver the memory of the ambitious men who have conded her to her present madness, and will rear ounment of her gratitude to the beautiful City of ms, over the ashes of her greatest Lausfactor-El

But the great complaint of the South, and that

But it was not enough to create the culture of cotton

which is admitted to be the occasion of the present re-volt, is the alleged interference of the North in the Southern institution of slavery; a subject on which the sensibilities of the two sections have been so deeply and fenefully stirred, that it is nearly impossible peak words of impartial truth. As I have alread tated, the declaration by South Carelina, of the cause which prompted her to seede from the Union, alleged no other reason for this movement than the enactment of laws to obstruct the surrender of fegitive slaves. The accluation does not state that South Carolina ever lost a slave by the operation of these laws, and it is lost a slave by the operation of there laws, and it doubtful whether a dozen from all those States have been best from this cause. A gross error on this subject payants the popular mind at the South. Some nandreds of slaves in the aggregate escape samually; some to the receive of the dismal awamp; some to the everplades of Florida; some to the trackless mountain region, which traceries the South; some to the Mexican States and the Incian tribes; some neroes the free States to Canada. The popular feeling of the South ascribes the entire loss to the laws of the Free States; while it is doubtful whether these laws cause any portion of it. The public sentlaws of the Free States; while it is constituted where these laws cause any portion of it. The public sendment of the North is not such, of course, as to dispose the community to obstruct the escape or nid in the sixender of slaves. Neither is it at the South. No one, I am told, at the South, not called upon by official duty, joins in the bue and cry after a fugitive; and wherever the state of the product the first of the horder ter, it is joins in the bue and cry after a fugitive; and whenever be excause from any State south of the border tier, it is evident that his flight most have been aided in a con-munity of clave-holders. If the North Carolina fugi-tive escapes through Virginia, or the Tennessee fugitive escapes through Kentucky, why are Pennsylvania and Obto alone blamed? On this whole subject the gros-est injustice is done to the North. She is expected to be more tolerant of Slavery than the South herself; for while the South demands of the North, suffer acades be more tolerant of Stavery that the South bester, its
while the South demands of the North entire acquise
cence in the extremest doctrines of slave property, it's
a well-known fact, and as such alluded to by Mr. Clay
in his speech on the Compromises of 1850, that any man
who habitually traffics in this property is held in the
same infamy at Richmond and New-Orleans that be
would be at Philadelphia or Cincinnati.

After clearly extracting from history the fact of the previous and long-standing opposition of the South herself to Siavery, and demonstrating that no anti-Siavery messages have been enacted by Congress, Mr Everett concluded as follows:

WE CANNOT RECOGNISE SECESSION. And now let us rise from these disregarded appeals to the truth of history and the wretched subtiline of the Secession School of Argument, and contemplate the great issue before us, in its solemu, practical reality.